

vote on the compact on its own. It was only supposed to be a transition program while federal order reform was taking place. Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman didn't have to implement it.

Don't ask me to respond to those kind of comments. What hearing was ever held or separate vote taken on forward contracting? I don't recall any serious discussion of the portion of a recent budget bill that exempted one county in Nevada from federal order Class I differentials. Of course Glickman had to implement it . . . the pet project of a Vermont Democratic senior senator in an election year. Think about it.

The dairy industry has many more important issues to spend political capital on. Issues that really are having, or will have, an impact on it. Instead of fighting over compacts, it should be working together to improve our potential for growth in world markets by really pushing for fair trade, dealing with environmental and food safety issues and developing programs that will allow all segments of the industry to continue to flourish in the 21st century.

The views expressed by CMN's guest columnists are their own opinions and do not necessarily reflect those of Cheese Market News.

STATEMENTS ON SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 118—TO DESIGNATE THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 2001 AS "NATIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN HERITAGE MONTH"

Mr. CAMPBELL (for himself, Mr. INOUE, Mr. AKAKA, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. BROWNBACK, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. COCHRAN, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. CONRAD, Mr. DOMENICI, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. CRAPO, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. THOMAS, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DAYTON, Mr. CRAIG, Mr. REID, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. KERRY, Mr. ALLARD, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. BREAUX) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 118

Whereas American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians were the original inhabitants of the land that now constitutes the United States;

Whereas American Indian tribal governments developed the fundamental principles of freedom of speech and separation of powers that form the foundation of the United States Government;

Whereas American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians have traditionally exhibited a respect for the finiteness of natural resources through a reverence for the earth;

Whereas American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians have served with valor in all of America's wars beginning with the Revolutionary War through the conflict in the Persian Gulf, and often the percentage of American Indians who served exceeded significantly the percentage of American Indians in the population of the United States as a whole;

Whereas American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians have made dis-

tinct and important contributions to the United States and the rest of the world in many fields, including agriculture, medicine, music, language, and art;

Whereas American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians deserve to be recognized for their individual contributions to the United States as local and national leaders, artists, athletes, and scholars;

Whereas this recognition will encourage self-esteem, pride, and self-awareness in American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians of all ages; and

Whereas November is a time when many Americans commemorate a special time in the history of the United States when American Indians and English settlers celebrated the bounty of their harvest and the promise of new kinships: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate designate November 2001 as "National American Indian Heritage Month" and requests that the President issue a proclamation calling on the Federal Government and State and local governments, interested groups and organizations, and the people of the United States to observe the month with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. President, along with thirty of my colleagues today I am pleased to introduce a resolution to recount the many contributions American Indians and Alaska Natives have made to this great Nation and to designate November, 2001, as "National American Indian Heritage Month" as Congress has done for nearly a decade.

American Indians and Alaska Natives have left an indelible imprint on many aspects of our everyday life that most Americans often take for granted. The arts, education, science, the armed forces, medicine, industry, and government are a few of the areas that have been influenced by American Indian and Alaska Native people over the last 500 years. In the medical field, many of the healing remedies that we use today were obtained from practices already in use by Indian people and are still utilized today in conjunction with western medicine.

Many of the basic principles of democracy in our Constitution can be traced to practices and customs already in use by American Indian tribal governments including the doctrines of freedom of speech and separation of powers.

The respect of Native people for the preservation of natural resources, reverence for elders, and adherence to tradition, mirrors our own values which we developed in part, through the contact with American Indians and Alaska Natives. These values and customs are deeply rooted, strongly embraced and thrive with generation after generation of Native people.

From the difficult days of Valley Forge through our peace keeping efforts around the world today, American Indian and Alaska Native people have proudly served and dedicated their lives in the military readiness and defense of our country in wartime and in peace.

It is a fact that on a per capita basis, Native participation rate in the Armed Forces outstrips the rates of all other groups in this Nation. Many American Indian men made the ultimate sacrifice in the defense of this Nation, some even before they were granted citizenship in 1924.

Many of the words in our language have been borrowed from Native languages, including many of the names of the rivers, cities, and States across our Nation. Indian arts and crafts have also made a distinct impression on our heritage.

It is my hope that by designating the month of November 2001, as "National American Indian Heritage Month," we will continue to encourage self-esteem, pride, and self-awareness amongst American Indians and Alaska Natives of all ages.

November is a special time in the history of the United States: we celebrate the Thanksgiving holiday by remembering the Indians of the Northeast and English settlers as they enjoyed the bounty of their harvest and the promise of new kinships.

By recognizing the many Native contributions to the arts, governance, and culture of our Nation, we will honor their past and ensure a place in America for Native people for generations to come. I ask for the support of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for this resolution, and urge the Senate to pass this important matter.

SENATE RESOLUTION 119—COMBATING THE GLOBAL AIDS PANDEMIC

Mr. BAYH (for himself, Mr. SMITH of Oregon, Mr. DASCHLE, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BINGAMAN, Mr. LUGAR, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DORGAN, Mr. KERRY, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LIEBERMAN, Mrs. CLINTON, Mr. WELLSTONE, Mr. DEWINE, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. ROCKEFELLER, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. CORZINE, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. GRAHAM, and Ms. SNOWE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 119

Whereas the international AIDS pandemic is of grave proportions and is growing;

Whereas the epicenter of the AIDS pandemic is sub-Saharan Africa, and incidences of contraction of HIV, AIDS, and related diseases are growing in the Caribbean basin, Russia, China, Southeast Asia, and India at alarming rates;

Whereas AIDS pandemic-related statistics are especially staggering in sub-Saharan Africa—

(1) the infection rate is 8 times higher than the rest of the world;

(2) in the region, over 17,000,000 people have already lost their lives to AIDS or AIDS-related illnesses, with another 24,000,000 living with AIDS, according to the World Health Organization and Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS;

(3) in many countries in the region, life expectancy will drop by 50 percent over the next decade;